

Continued from First Page.

Amusements, Lectures, etc., This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—"Rip Van Winkle." Joseph J. Booth.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Twenty-third-st. and Madison-ave.—"The Duke's Daughter." Kahl Lauer.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Duke's Daughter." Kahl Lauer.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth-st.—"The Duke's Daughter." Kahl Lauer.

JONES'S WOOD.—Day and Evening: Grand Fraternity. In aid of the wounded Prussian soldiers, etc.

WIDOW'S WITNESS.—At 2 and 3: "The Duke's Daughter." Kahl Lauer.

Business Notices.

Ladies, if you wish Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families, good articles, recent styles, at low prices, call on

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THE TRIBUNE IN PARIS.

Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., No. 12 Rue de la Paix, are our agents in Paris, to receive subscriptions and advertisements for THE TRIBUNE.

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened offices at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., and at No. 40 East Thirtieth-st., between Broadway and Fourth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 7 1/2 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

A London dispatch says the Napoleonic dynasty in France is ended, and that the Emperor and Empress are on their way to England. Official dispatches concerning the recent battles around Metz represent them as signal Prussian victories. There is great alarm in Châlons, the Prussian cavalry having torn up the railroad within 20 miles of that place. A terrible conflagration has occurred in the woods in Canada, many dwellings being burned, with loss of life.

The Cambria beat the Elder in the yacht race at Newport yesterday. Thirty men of the Big Horn Expedition have returned to Camp Brown, Wyoming Territory. Ex-Gov. Seward is in Cheyenne. The Dakota Indian tribes have signed a treaty of peace among themselves. Two lions were lost by a collision in the Detroit River. A State Temperance Convention will be held in Saratoga, Sept. 6.

The Presbyterians of Suffolk County, L. I., have reunited after a separation of 30 years. Coroner Whitehall of Brooklyn has commenced an investigation of the causes of the New York collision. The Brooklyn Caledonian Club held its annual games at Myrtle-ave. Park. Since January 1, 151,000 immigrants arrived at this port. Gold, 116 1/2, 116 1/2. Thermometer, 79, 88, 77.

We have from the London Agent of the Associated Press the startling statement, said to be on highest authority, that the Emperor and Empress are fugitives from France; that Prince Napoleon has fled to Italy; that private property of the Napoleons has been removed, and that the Napoleonic dynasty is at an end. We are without confirmation of this from our own correspondents, who are certainly likely to be advised of a matter of so much importance. We do not, therefore, fully accept the report, and yet it must be regarded as in the line of near probabilities. With the end of the Napoleonic dynasty an earnest effort ought to be made on the part of Prussia to make an end also of the war which that dynasty provoked. If the French people should be found too bitter over their late defeats to permit this, then the war can be fought on the side of Prussia; but until such an effort be ineffectually made, the whole civilized world will insist that the moment the cause is out of the way the war ought to stop.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, we are now told, again positively declines the English mission, and Senator Trumbull says it was not offered him. Mr. Frelinghuysen's original letter of declination is published.

A list is published elsewhere of the disasters of a week on the Erie Railway. These are the minor accidents of which people do not hear, because there is no appalling story of lost lives to direct thoughtful attention to them; but they have, nevertheless, a serious effect on business, travel, and the prosperity of the road.

The chiefs of the Spanish volunteers in Cuba, at whose head is Capt.-Gen. De Rodas, have resolved that the Spanish decree of emancipation shall not go into operation for the benefit of their slaves, and that the order to disband volunteers shall not be obeyed against their interests. Who is to enforce these decrees of the Home Government? A new Captain-General and a regular Spanish army? In that event we may behold yet another revolt in Cuba.

We hasten to acknowledge the service done the country by the Democracy of the XIIIth Congressional District of Illinois by the nomination of Col. Crebs, who, in accepting the favor, said: "The negro would be a fool to vote the Democratic ticket. Let him stand by his friends. The Republican party gave him all his rights. Let him stand by that party." It is seldom a Democrat blurs out the truth in this fashion, or gives so much wholesome advice in so few words.

The first and most natural effect of the attempt to introduce politics into the Labor Congress was to deprive its proceedings of much of their interest for workmen. It is this fact which accounts for the failure of the session now holding at Cincinnati. The laboring classes of America base their political principles on higher grounds than mere personal interest. Their intelligence will revolt at the idea of administering the national affairs for the benefit of a class, even though themselves form that class. Those who attempt to create a party on such a basis will come to grief, even if they succeed. Class legislation

will produce revolutions not less surely than sectional legislation. Let the Labor Congress be wise and stick to its legitimate business.

THE DISASTERS OF BAZAINE.

Lebeuf, Frossard, Gramont, Olivier—these and others of lesser note were the first victims of French rage at their first defeat; and Napoleon, greatest blunderer of them all, sacrificed Marshals and Ministers without a pang or regret. To the list of victims Bazaïne's name must shortly be added, for disasters have almost overwhelmed him; and, to save himself, Napoleon, if he be longer Emperor in fact, will not hesitate to sacrifice this one of all his Marshals most like himself, hardened in crime, crafty of mind, and cruel of heart.

Our latest dispatches indicate more clearly the completeness of these disasters and the nature of the operations which have caused them. They dissipate nearly every hope of the escape of the French army, and reveal the imminent danger to Paris.

MacMahon has probably escaped to Châlons with the remnants of his once powerful corps. Thousands of his troops were left dead and wounded in the Vosges. Many other thousands, scattered for days in the mountains, finally escaped to the neighboring fortresses, and are there besieged. The rest, retreating in haste by Nancy and Commercy, have been swallowed up in the mob at Châlons, and beaten and dispirited, these veterans serve but to spread demoralization among the raw recruits of the *Garde Mobile*. Pursuing this remnant of MacMahon's corps, the army of the Prussian Crown Prince, again abandoning all connection with the right and center, has pushed stealthily and rapidly forward. The movements of his infantry have been masked by a strong column of horse, which on Sunday, August 14, destroyed the railway at Blesme, twenty-eight miles south-east of Châlons. The exact position of the infantry of the Crown Prince is not known, but it is evident that it is much nearer Paris than the army of Bazaïne, and on a shorter line, virtually unobstructed.

Bazaïne's struggle to get away from Metz has been that of a giant, but he has had a giant to wrestle with. He was detained in his retrograde movement while still crossing the Moselle River, which runs through the town, on Sunday, Aug. 14, by Gen. Von Steinmetz's determined attack. Moving out during the night the Frenchman found himself obstructed on Monday at daylight at Longueville, a village 2 1/2 miles west of Metz, by the troops of the center coming from the south, and the retreat was again obstructed. During the following night and day the French retreated only a mile and a half further to Gravelotte, where other corps of the Prussian center, pressing across the Moselle between Metz and Nancy, advanced to head them off. The army of Von Steinmetz crossing above Metz also attacked, and this engagement seems to have been general. Combats took place at various points between Gravelotte and Vionville, on the Verdun road, as far north as Doucourt, a small village on the road to Etain. The French Marshal claims a tactical advantage in these engagements, but admits a heavy loss in killed and wounded. The advantage gained seems to have been lost two miles further on, at Mars La Tour, where a third engagement occurred on Wednesday, August 17. After that came the abandonment of the struggle for the road to Verdun. Bazaïne seems to have retreated by the country road toward Etain, leaving to the Prussians the broad highway leading to Verdun. The Prussians seem to have pursued. They persist in the movement against the right flank of the French and the effort to head them off from Verdun. The operations cannot yet be said to be completed, but the result, in view of the superior numbers of the Prussians engaging Bazaïne and the movements of the Crown Prince in the great flanking movement toward Châlons, cannot be doubted. The chances of reaching Paris have been lost to Bazaïne by too long delay at Metz.

ERIE.

James Fisk, Jr., has been passing a few days at his wife's villa, and has almost himself behind his wife's door. This time he has been seen in the act of kissing her. He is said to be in a bad and jolly-looking mood. Riding down Bellevue with his wife beside him, and a Havana No. 1 in his hand, three outsiders in gorgeous liveries, four feet horses, one hundred monograms bespangled over the establishment, he looks out from under his red Panama in disdain at the aristocratic demure of the crowd that the thronging world who "do not kiss the family."

From The Chicago Times.

The New-York Tribune has not done up its previous issue, fair and square, to Jim Fisk, all because Fisk wouldn't allow. The Tribune on his part of Fisk. It tries to wiggle out of it, but only wiggles in its own interest.

Out. Fisk—Now, here—the Erie Road must protect itself, mustn't it? Well, here's a suggestion for the management of the road to more saving than anything.

Remarks by The Tribune.

We extract the above paragraphs from a good deal more such in the last issue of *The Sun*. The two former were selected for its columns by one who must have known whether it was true or false that "THE TRIBUNE has got down on its narrow-bones," &c., and who, if that assertion is false, must have intended to deceive. The public will judge.

The last quoted paragraph purports to have been taken down from Fisk's lips by a *Sun* reporter. It asserts that "the Erie Road must 'protect itself.' We heartily wish it could. We should thereby have been excused from an unpleasant but imperative duty. Were that Road really able to 'protect itself,' Fisk's six-horse turn-out at Long Branch, his farm-house at Newport, his sumptuous cottage, his gorgeous opera-house, &c., &c., would this day be recognized as other men's property. If the Legislature, the Judiciary, and the Press, would but do their duty, ours would be far less disagreeable. But we must take things as we find them."

Does any person on earth believe us hostile to the Erie Road? We subscribed money to help build it that we could hardly spare; we begged for it, pleaded for it, with the Legislature and the People. Three Millions of Dollars were given by our State toward the construction of that Road. Where are they now? If they have not gone into Fisk's ten-horse displays, who has?

Ashcroft's Official Railway Guide for 1870-71 gives the following statistics of this Road:

Capital Stock.....	\$78,536,910
Bonds outstanding.....	23,398,900
Together.....	\$101,935,710
Total cost of road and equipments.....	65,181,959

Less than stock and bonds by..... \$36,803,751

The net earnings of the Erie Road for recent years are given by Poor's Manual as follows:

1869.....	\$3,539,586	1866.....	\$3,743,273
1868.....	4,320,395	1867.....	4,005,996
1864.....	4,408,358	1865.....	3,344,583
1865.....	4,707,593	1866.....	3,462,393

—It is not denied by Col. Fisk nor by his organ

1. That the Road has paid no dividends to its stockholders—not even to the holders of its

Preferred Stock—since it came completely under the control of its present managers;

2. That meantime its Stock has been increased not less than \$30,000,000;

3. That its Bonded Debt has not been diminished, if it has not actually been increased;

4. That the necessary legal notice has been very obscurely published; that the managers purpose to make a low loan, ostensibly to redeem and cancel some old ones;

5. That its Common Stock, which sold for 128 in 1864, and for 98 in 1865, is now and for some time has been selling at 25 down to 22;

6. That nevertheless an act was pushed through Gov. Hoffman's first Legislature whereby the stockholders were divested of their chartered right to choose a full Board of Directors annually, and the Directors then in office were authorized to arrange themselves in five classes, whereof but one should go out of office per annum—the residue holding over by virtue of this act;

7. That, the Directors proceeding thus to classify themselves, the following were accorded the longest term, so as to be fixtures in office till October, 1874:

James Gould,	William M. Tweed.
James Fisk, Jr.,	Frederick A. Lane.

These being the President, Vice-President, Comptroller, Counselor, Treasurer, and legislator of the concern, in whose hands the whole control and management of the Road is virtually concentrated.

Why should not the Erie Railroad pay dividends from its net earnings? Its gross earnings are officially reported as follows:

1862.....	\$8,400,334	1866.....	\$14,596,413
1863.....	10,436,481	1867.....	14,317,313
1864.....	13,429,643	1868.....	14,376,873
1865.....	16,472,228	1869.....	16,721,500

(These figures from Poor's Manual, except those for 1869, which we find only in Ashcroft's Directory.)

Now, THE TRIBUNE asks simply this—that Messrs. Fisk, Gould, Tweed & Co. shall waive the immunity from judgment accorded them by the infamous Tweed-Hoffman act of 1869, and give prompt notice that the stockholders will be at liberty to choose a full Board of Directors at the ensuing Annual Election. This is all we ask: Is it not reasonable? Ought it not to be conceded? We have no possible interest in the matter but that which is impelled by a regard for justice and for American credit. We ask that the stockholders be permitted to say whether they do or do not desire to confide their property to the management of Fisk, Gould & Co. for four years longer. Ought they not to be allowed this privilege? Forget THE TRIBUNE in the premises, and consider only what is fair, honest and just.

* This does not appear in Poor's Manual, but is copied from Ashcroft's Official Railway Directory for 1870.

† Notice to BANKRUPT GERMANY, as required by law, that it is the intention of the Erie Railway Company to create a consolidated mortgage on the property of the Company. M. MERRILL, Assistant Secretary.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

The two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, now French, but formerly German territory, have not only become prominent during the last month as the battle-field of one of the bloodiest wars of modern times, but they derive an additional interest from the wide-spread expectation that the Germans, if victorious, will demand their cession from France as one of the conditions of peace. Before the war began, it was rare to meet in the German press with any demand of this kind, and it is safe to say that a war for the outstretched purpose of reconquering these two provinces would have met with general opposition. But now, when Napoleon has forced the war upon Germany, and when a large war party, comprising, in fact, a majority of the French people, have made no secret of their desire to extend the French frontier to the Rhine, it cannot be surprising that the Germans have taken up the gauntlet, and that a national cry has arisen for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. In a few weeks, the question may engage the attention of all the Great Powers of Europe. The larger portion of the provinces is at present in the hands of the Germans; and, as a cable dispatch advised us a few days ago, the King of Prussia has appointed Gen. Bismarck Governor-General of Lorraine, and Count Bismarck Governor-General of Alsace. French newspapers, moreover, report that the German authorities are appointing in every community within their lines new municipal authorities. All this seems to indicate that, in case Germany should dictate the terms of peace, the cession of Alsace and Lorraine will be one of them.

In view of such a contingency, we give on another page a brief geographical, statistical, and historical statement of the relation which these provinces sustain to Germany on the one hand and to France on the other. One of the most interesting points in this statement is the account of the comparative strength of the German and French nationalities. As the nationality question has of late obtained an important prominence in European politics, the national relation of the districts has been investigated with the utmost care, and official accounts of an entirely trustworthy character are within reach of every one who desires to understand the subject. It appears from these figures that in the two departments of Alsace, out of a total population of about 1,060,000 inhabitants, fully 1,007,000 belong, even to this day, to the German nationality, either speaking German exclusively or North German and French. In Lorraine the relation of nationalities is not so favorable to the Germans. This province has four departments—Meuse, Moselle, Meurthe, and Vosges. The first has no German population of any amount; but the last three, with a total population of 1,290,000, have a number of wholly German districts with a population of 352,000. The three departments of Lorraine and the two of Alsatia thus have, in a total population of 2,383,000, a German population of 1,359,000, or more than one-half. Germany, on the other hand, has on its western frontier but a few scattered French-speaking communities, with an aggregate population of only 10,000.

If France should prove the victor in this war, the Government, with the applause of the immense majority of the nation, would demand from Germany the left bank of the Rhine, with several millions of Germans, who never, except for a few years, have belonged to France. What objection, then, can the French make, if defeated, to the reannexation to Germany of districts which originally, and for centuries, belonged to Germany, and which still are inhabited by a German-speaking people? The neutral Powers may interpose a veto on reasons based upon the principle of a balance of Powers; a portion of the German people may desire that no part of France be annexed to Germany without a previous plebiscite; but France has certainly forfeited all right of remonstrance if the victorious Germans insist on the cession of these two ancient German provinces.

We were in a fair way to find out what "a Conservative" is, but the chance, at least for this time, has vanished. Mr. H. H. Helper ran for a little while as a "Conservative"

candidate for Congress in North Carolina; but, most provokingly, he withdrew from the contest. He gave his reasons in this mysterious language: "The pig-headed Radicals of Salisbury having nominated one of their 'own number,' their action jeopardizes the 'success of intelligence as against ignorance and stupidity.'" This, being interpreted, perhaps signifies: "I decline to run because 'I have not the ghost of a chance of being elected.'" Very "Conservative," indeed!

BANKRUPTCY.

Congress made two or three amendments in the Bankruptcy law during its last session, but these, though much needed, do not obviate the necessity for that thorough revision which experience shows the whole act should now undergo. Mr. Heflin has proposed a bill, which is now before the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, which we believe would remove most of the imperfections complained of. It is a careful revision of a number of the sections, and proposes many substantial improvements. We regret that the Committee did not examine it and report it for passage at the last session, but trust it may be taken up early at the next, and made a part of our Bankruptcy law.

The most important amendment is making the fraudulent stoppage of payment, or non-payment of a debt of any kind whatever, an act of bankruptcy. As the law heretofore stood, this provision was confined to "commercial paper." It now applies to all debts. The amendment further provides that the suspension and non-resumption of payment of commercial paper for the period of fourteen days is an act of bankruptcy, whether such suspension and non-resumption be fraudulent or not.

The act is further amended by providing that what is called the fifty per cent clause shall not apply to debts contracted prior to Jan. 1, 1869. Both of these amendments seem to be just and substantial improvements—but they do not do away with the necessity of making the provisions of Mr. Heflin's bill a part of the Bankrupt law.

THE STRUGGLE THUS FAR.

It is less than six weeks since the quarrel between the French Minister and the King of Prussia at Ems over the Spanish crown question. It is but five weeks since the French Emperor declared war against the Prussian King. It is but three weeks since a small detachment from the French army on the frontier—for by this time the gigantic armies of France and Prussia had confronted each other along the border—crossed over to German territory and seized the heights of Saarbrück. How quickly and unexpectedly occurred the historical events that preceded the opening of the war! What extraordinary developments have been witnessed since the commencement of hostilities!

Napoleon declared war against Prussia; but he presently found that he had to fight Confederated and United Germany. Napoleon began operations on German soil, where he proposed to carry on the war; but all the battles have been fought on the territory of France, and with each battle the Germans have advanced further into the French Empire. Napoleon and his Generals had planned an aggressive campaign, in which they were confident of quickly winning great victories; but his army has been kept steadily on the defensive, and has been defeated in every action. Napoleon began the war for conquest; but he is already engaged in a desperate struggle to save his throne and dynasty, by keeping the enemy out of his capital.

The first and most impressive triumph for Prussia was the consolidation of the military power of all the German States under Prussian leadership. This was an event which Napoleon had not anticipated. It practically doubled the power which Prussia herself possessed, and it gave to the contest an entirely different aspect. Its importance consisted not merely in the direct military support Prussia received from the armies of Bavaria, Württemberg, and Baden, nor in the strategic and territorially defensive advantages which Prussia obtained through the cooperation of these Governments, but in the fact that it implied and indicated a *United Germany*; that, by inspiring the whole German people with one idea, enthusiasm, and purpose, it called out to the full the moral and patriotic strength which is the only sure support of a nation in times of trial. At the same time it furnished a serious admonition to France, and offered a warning to Europe, that though Germany had heretofore been divided and discordant, it was yet possible for the armies of all her States to march under one flag. Napoleon was not alone in failing to anticipate this event, which indeed appeared improbable on several accounts. Only four years had passed since the South German States were at war with Prussia; and it was possible that the animosities of 1866 had already disappeared? Only four years had passed since Schleswig-Holstein was annexed, since the independence of Hanover was destroyed, since Frankfurt was incorporated with Prussia; and did not these things suggest incoherence and disaffection? But, notwithstanding all these and many other things, it was suddenly found that Germany stood as one great State, ready to repel invasion and assert her rights. This was the first great triumph for Prussia—a moral triumph which if it did not certainly foreshadow military victory, yet gave good ground for national assurance and strength.

The next great triumph of Germany, thus far, has been in the securing of German soil from invasion by promptly carrying the war into the enemy's territory. Whatever be the result of a war, the country on whose territory it is prosecuted always suffers fearfully. We know the ruin which overtook Virginia during the Rebellion, and we know how grievous were the sufferings of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and other Southern States. The history of Europe during the last three centuries is filled with even more fearful illustrations of the same kind—such, for example, as the Spanish wars in the Low Countries, the wars of Frederick the Great last century, and the wars of the First Napoleon in the present century. The carrying on of war in a country results in the ravaging of its fields, the damaging of its towns, the breaking up of all its profitable industries, the breaking down of its society and its social morality. And the evils do not disappear with the disappearance of the armies, but are felt for years or generations afterward. Had the French army been permitted to advance into the beautiful Rhine Provinces, and fight its battles there, we should quickly have seen them despoiled and destroyed. The German States north of the Main, as well as the Prussian territory north of it, would have been terribly damaged if Napoleon had been allowed to march his army through them to Berlin. But from all this Germany has been saved by

the transfer of the war to French soil, and France will be the greatest direct sufferer from the war which has been brought upon her by the usurper and despot whom she has permitted to wield her destinies. Already the French provinces of Alsace and Lorraine are in German control, and under the rule of German Generals. King William has guaranteed the inhabitants protection and security in their rights, but there is no doubt that, during the last month, they have lamented bitterly the war. The evils of the invasion will increase as the Germans push onward through France, whose parched fields have this year failed to yield their crops, and which, it is to be feared, will be visited by want and famine as a result of war.

We may name as another great triumph for the German side the series of remarkable victories over the French armies which have been won during the last twenty days. It is something new and startling in the military history of France to see its armies defeated in battle after battle, and driven from one place after another, at the very opening of a great war—especially a war fought on French soil for the existence of the Government. But the German forces have driven the Grand Army of France back from the frontier, back from the Saar, back over the Moselle, back across the Vosges—have kept it always on the defensive, always on the retreat, always under disaster. "An essential principle of the French army," says a great military author and commander, "is 'never to defend itself in a passive manner, but to act constantly on the offensive, even when it is only for the purpose of defensive operations.'" And the same writer directs special attention in the French attack to that spirit which is peculiar to them, and which was remarked by Caesar himself. "He considered their first burst as 'the most dangerous, and each successive one less imposing.'" "The vehemence of attack—the French fury of the wars of the Revolution—is still a national military characteristic." In the face of these deductions from experience and history, what can we think of the French operations in the present campaign? They must assuredly have proved exceedingly demoralizing to the French army, which, of all the armies of Europe, is the least capable of understanding an orderly retreat. But the German army, by its successes, has had its confidence in itself and in its leaders greatly strengthened, while there is no danger that its victories will lead into the mistake of underrating or depreciating the enemy. We consider these initial successes of the Germans as an important triumph for their side, beside the special value that belongs to them as local victories.

The war has been opened by the Germans under favorable auspices, in all respects. At the present time, it seems inevitable that they will prosecute it to a victorious termination. We do not in any way, or in the least degree, underrate the military power of France, or the great strength and valor of the French army, or the nature of its machinery, or the destructiveness of its armament. But we think it has already been apparent that the military system of France is inferior to that of Germany; that the armies of Germany are numerically superior to the French armies which they confront; that the German commanders have proved themselves much superior as strategists to the French commanders; that the French weapons have not been shown to be superior to the German; that the spirit and vigor of the Germans are quite as determinate as those of the French; that the Germans fight with a certain consciousness of historical necessity, as well as of national grievance, which is not within the experience of the French.

The French Emperor has not been felt as an inspiration by his army, but has rather appeared to it as the very genius of imbecility. It is twenty days since he left Paris for the front; and what has he done during that time beyond playing a ridiculous part in the farce of "Louis and I," at Saarbrück? We have certainly seen no signs of his ability in the planning of campaigns. We have not seen him looming up in the field. We have not heard of him as commanding in a single battle, or leading his armies to victory, or of retrieving disaster in the genuine Napoleonic style. We have only heard of him since the child's-play on the Saar, as rushing to the rear every now and then—flying from the frontier to Metz, from Metz to Verdun, from Verdun to who knows where? We have no doubt his army is thoroughly disgusted with him, and is quite ready to plunge into his heart the bayonets with which it has heretofore protected his life. If the Emperor has displayed only imbecility, none of his Marshals or Generals have shown any commanding ability. MacMahon was the pride and hope of the army; but a single blow sent him "whirling along the Vosges," and discomfited him so terribly that neither he nor his army has been heard of since. Marshal Bazaine has fought hard in the battles near Metz during the last five or six days; but he has won no success whatever, and has apparently only been able to save the army from destruction by the most desperate efforts. The subordinate Generals have of course all fought bravely and stoutly; but nowhere has there appeared any sign of a leader who can give hope for the future.

The aspect of political affairs in France is also disturbed and menacing. The so-called Liberal Ministry of Olivier, under which the war was initiated, was overthrown disgracefully shortly after the war began. It was evident that a panic seized the Government as soon as the Emperor left Paris; and it appears that the Emperor was under its influence as well as Olivier, for both of them spent most of their time in issuing proclamations imploring the Parisians not to be afraid. There has at least been a stop to this since the inauguration of the Palikao Cabinet; but there has been hard work all the time to keep down the revolutionary ferment among the Parisians. An outbreak against the Emperor and his Government may be expected any day in Paris, and, as the Council of Ministers lately said in their proclamation, "disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia."

Anything that can be made to serve his turn by depositing the prescribed number of votes on election day seems acceptable to Mr. Tweed as a recipient of the bounty of which he is so prodigal, but of which the public bears the burden. The needs of Tammany have multiplied the Park Police until there are one or more of these gray-coated guardians to be found at every little grass plot in the city, not even excepting the diminutive triangle at Fourth and Christopher-sts.; and so many of them are so palpably incompetent, physically, for their positions, that it is evident they are political paupers pensioned on the public purse. There being nothing for these men to do, Tammany can better afford to pay them their money without requiring the pretense of an equivalent. The flagrant swindle might thus be hidden with the other iniquities.

made for the enemies of the country." The article creates a sensation in Paris.

The Paris journals comment bitterly upon the attitude of Austria, which is neutral in the present struggle, when with barely 100,000 troops she might avenge Sadowa.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* of Paris publishes a list of German vessels captured since the commencement of the war. They are eleven in number.

About the correspondent of the *Soleil*, describes the entrance of the Prussians into Saverny. He says they do not maltreat the country people, but exact requisitions out of proportion to the population. Large sums of money and enormous quantities of bread, tobacco, wine, beef, and forage are demanded. At all places where the people resist, the Prussians are very cruel, but otherwise they are disposed to be orderly, quiet, and kind. Many peasants kill their horses to prevent the Prussians from taking them.

The *Figaro* (newspaper) proposes the presentation of a sword of honor to Marshal MacMahon; and the subscription started for that purpose is already very large.

The *Times* says: "All day Monday, and a good part of Tuesday, the French were fighting their way to get a position against the enemy on the rear and flank. Progress was consequently slow. On Tuesday night they had got no further than Staen, 15 miles from Metz. These are the only facts positively known."

The London papers have only some 300 words of war dispatches this morning—less fresh than the American papers have every day.

WASHINGTON WAR NEWS.

BARON GEROLD'S DISPATCHES.—THE MAIN PRUSSIAN ARMY ADVANCING ON CHÂLONS—THE FRENCH CLAIM SOME SUCCESS—GEN. SHERIDAN WITH GEN. STEINMETZ'S CORPS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Baron Gerold received a dispatch from Berlin to-day, stating that the blockade was ineffective and that vessels passed into the different ports without much trouble; none of any consequence had yet been captured. He also received intelligence that the Prussian army was rapidly advancing on Châlons, and that the main body of the Prussian army had passed by Metz.

There were numerous cipher telegrams received at the French legation—one of these announced a tremendous uprising of the people in Paris and neighboring departments, calling for arms, etc., and that Olivier, late Prime Minister, had to fly from Paris to save being lynched by the citizens and soldiers. These dispatches also claim several advantages gained by the French in repulsing the Prussian advance, breaking up their communications, and bringing the French forces to points intended for the grand engagement. Minister Berthemy and the members of the legation are enthusiastic in their opinion of Marshal Bazaine, and assert that a few days will prove whether France and her generals and army are vanquished or not.

Upon inquiry at the office of the Italian Legation, to-day, it was ascertained that the reported calling-out of the Italian army is correct, but for what purpose is not given.

Gen. Sherman received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, this morning, dated Tuesday, Aug. 16, at Berlin. He states that he was en route to the King's headquarters, and that he had received permission to join Gen. Steinmetz's corps, which is part of the advance of the Prussian army. Col. Forsyth accompanied him.

FRANCE.

QUIET IN PARIS BUT TROUBLES IN CAMP—DESIGNS ON BELGIUM—THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, Aug. 5.—Except for the newspapers you would never know at Paris that we are at war with our most powerful neighbor. Unless, indeed, you were to conclude from the absence of excitement that something must be going on. For Paris is duller than most even at this dull time of the year. At the theaters nothing is playing worth recording. Of course no new plays are being introduced, and the old ones are none of the liveliest. At the